FEEDING, DOCKING, CASTRATING, IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

By Howard Hachedorn, Instructor in Animal Husbandry in the University of Missouri.

At no time or with no class of animals are gains so cheaply made as with lambs while they are suckling their dams. A pound of gain is obtained with less than a pound of grain feed. A creep should be provided for the lambs early. This is done by fencing off a corner of the pen-a dry, sunny place-fixed with several spaces through which the lambs can enter, but small enough to keep the ewes out. A grain trough is put in the creep about six inches from the floor so the lambs can easily eat from

The young lambs will not be able to chew the hard corn, so cracked corn should be fed. Rolled or ground oats | drilled in with a one-horse drill at the will give better results than whole

Equal parts of corn, oats and bran, by weight; or corn six parts, bran three parts and oilcake one part are good rations for young lambs. Cracked corn alone will give good results with older lambs, but young lambs need other food, such as bran and oilcake. Care should be taken



Started Right for Market Lambs.

not to feed the lambs too much at one The leavings should be removed from the trough each day Lambs are dainty eaters and do not like stale feed that has been mussed over by others. The feed taken from their trough may be given to the ewes.

Two operations which should not be neglected on the market lambs are docking and castrating. "Buck" lambs begin to teas the ewes and one another at about eight to ten weeks of age. Unless they are castrated one cannot hope for the best gains from the feed they consume. When put on the market entire, they sell for 25 cents to \$1 below wether lambs. This is because they are thinner and have developed masculine characters, making the meat of poorer quality than that of wether or ewe lambs. There is very little more danger in casrating a lamb than a pig, yet no one thinks of feeding boar pigs for market,

Docking or removing the tall is quite a simple operation. On the ranges one man does the entire operation, the tail being cut off with a knife. But with most Missouri farmers two men can do it better. The easiest way is to eatch the lamb and hold it so that its tail can be chopped off with a hatchet or ax. This is the easiest and quickest method, but not the safest, for often lambs will die from bleeding, and in most cases more or less weakened from the loss of blood. There is also more danger of infection, especially in warm

Docking with a hot iron or chisel is much preferred. The irons are made similar to large pincers, with handles about 18 inches long. The end is heated to nearly red heat and the tall slowly pinched off. If the irons are too hot and the work done too rapidly the ends of the blood ves sels will not be seared shut and bleeding will occur, so do not hurry the operation. It is advisable to put the lamb's tail through a hole in an inch board to prevent burning the body. One man holds the left fore and hind legs with his left hand and the right legs with his right hand, the back of the lamb being held tightly against his chest. The other man uses the

hot iron. A gasoline blow torch, like that used by tinsmiths, is the most convenient way to heat irons. These cost \$5 or \$6, but one can usually be borrowed from the local hardware dealer. Castrating is done by holding the lamb the same as for docking. With a sharp, sterile knife the lower third of the sack is cut off. The testicles can then be squeezed out and pulled out either with the fingers or a pair of pincers especially made for that purpose. In all cases keep the knife and hands sterilized by the use of any reliable disinfectant. A 5-per-cent so-lution of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate 1 part to 1,000 parts of water are good. Pine tar seared over the wound acts as a mild disinfectant and keeps dirt from getting in the

Docking and castrating should be done in the morning on a warm, bright day, to allow the lambs to get over the shock and to lessen the danger of catching cold. It also gives one an opportunity to watch the lambs and give them any attention

The age to dock and castrate de pends upon the strength and condition of the lambs. Usually two or three weeks of age is the right time.

Woman's Work.

It takes 20 years for a mother to make a man of her son and 26 minutes for another woman to make a fool of him.-The Tattler.

On the Contrary "People in very cold climates need a heavy diet." "No, they don't—they have light diet. Bon't the Eskimo eat candles?"Baltimore American.

His Snakeship.

Charile, two and one-half, was play ing in the yard. A snake ran across the walk. "Oh," he called excitedly, "here is nothing with a tail on it."

SEEDING AT TIME OF PLANTING CORN IS PREFERABLE.

By M. F. Miller, Professor of Agron omy in the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

The great value of cowpeas as a feed and as a soil-renovating crop should give them a more important place in Missouri agriculture. Their short period of growth makes them especially suited to the man who wishes to build up land rapidly while he is at the same time securing a re-turn from it in feed. The crop is one which will undoubtedly become of much greater importance in Missouri as the land is farmed more intensely.

Cowpeas may be seeded in the corn at the last cultivation or they may be put in the row when the corn is plant-In the first case they are best rate of two or three pecks per acre when the corn is laid by. To be sure of a stand it is best to lay the corn by a little earlier than usual. They may be broadcasted and plowed in, but this method is not so sure of se curing a stand as is the method of drilling them. In drilling it is best to remove the two outer hoes or discs. putting three rows in each middle.

The Missouri Experiment Station is coming to prefer the seeding of cowpeas in the hill or drill to seeding them between the rows, especially in the northern half of the state. Experiments on the various outlying experiment fields have shown that where seeded between the rows they have materially decreased the corn yield, in many cases acting seemingly as weeds. When planted in the hill or drill, however, it is best to wait until the ground is thoroughly warmed. A special cowpea seeding attachment must be used on the corn planter. Such attachments are now on the market for use on a part of the makes of corn planters.

The amount of cowpeas to sow in the hill or drill depends somewhat on the variety of peas. But in general approximately the same bulk of peasshould be sown as of corn. Around a gallon an acre of the best quality would be a fair estimate. Peas planted with the corn in this way will make more seed than when sown between the rows, this method being especially desirable where the corn and peas are to be hogged down. The "Black" cowpea is one of the best varieties to use for this purpose, although the "Whippoorwill" and "New Era" varieties are also good. Where one wishes to cut up the corn and peas together it is best to use a vining variety like the "Clay" that will twine about the stalks. Cowpeas are sometimes used in this way for silage purposes with good results, where they climb the stalks well. But it is generally about as satisfactory to sow peas separate from the corn and out in about one load of peas ot three or four of corn as the silo is being filled.

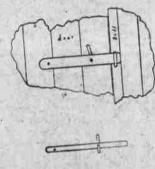
The planting of peas with corn is one of the cheapest ways of making pork, while the use of sheep, especial ly range sheep or lambs, for pasturing these out is also quite generally satisfactory. The sheep will clean up the peas and blades of the corn to the ears without seriously damaging the corn otherwise. It will often pay well to sow the cowpeas with the corn in this way and allow them to fall down, simply to enrich the land.

CONVENIENT DOOR LATCH

By C. E. Brashear, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Agreeable to the farmer at choring time are latches that work quickly and easily. Besides saving time, they make the stock safer in that the hands are less liable to neglect fastening the doors.

A style of latch that works well on a single door is shown in the diagram. Any blacksmith can make it.



A strip of iron two inches wide one-eighth inch thick and 15 inches long with a three-eighth-inch hole through one end swings as a lever. Six inches from the other end of this strip a half-inch rod, 7 inches long, is run through and welded to the strin. The end with the hole is bolted

to the door on the outside, so that two inches of the strip projects beyond the edge of the door. A curved slit is made in the door to accommodate the rod which runs through the One end of the rod runn strip. through the slit so that the latch may

be worked from the inside. A bent screw six inches long, made of a half-inch bolt, is fastened to the door sill on the outside. The strip of iron drops behind the bent part of this screw and is held fast. The latch is convenient, easy to put

Modern science is that practical knowledge of truth that urges us to feel an oyster's pulse and look at its tongue before we eat it.

on and durable.

Housemaid—"And are you going to your young lady's wedding?" Cook— "Rather. Mistress has given me to her as a wedding present."

All wise work is mainly threefold in character. It is honest, useful and cheerful.-Ruskin.

STARTING LAMBS RIGHT PLANTING PEAS IN CORN WAR PERIL PASSED

Austria-Hungary Has Begun to Demobilize Her Army.

Danger of Conflict With Russia Is Eliminated for the Present-Standing Army Has Incurred Heavy Expense to Government.

Vienna.-As a tangible proof of the fact that all danger of a war between Austria-Hungary and Russia is past, I will mention that during the last few days reports have reached me direct from Galicia that, demobilization has already begun on the Austrian side, and that several trainloads of discharged reservists have arrived in Lemberg from the frontier districts. Such incidents, palpable as they are, speak a language which none can fall to understand, says a correspondent.

I can personally testify to this; that the Austro-Hungarian people, in their overwhelming majority, deeply long for peace and the re-establishment of normal relations with their huge eastern neighbor. Excepted from this are only small circles made up, above all, of the army, with a sprinkling of men holding office at court. One of these said to me the other day: "I think it would have been better for us to fight Russia. Our army and the German army are in better trim and fighting humor than they may ever be again, and together we could have made an end of all danger for the future. Germany could have taken Champaigne from France and so crippled her hereditary enemy for all time."

Such expressions, however, are few and far between, and they come from irresponsible hotspurs. The Austrian press has lamented for months over the hardships and financial losses brought about by this huge army of 1,300,000 kept in readiness at her frontiers.

As soon as things quiet down once more there also comes the question of paying the piper. This monarchy has incurred, in indulging in the luxury of getting and keeping ready for war with Russia, extra expenses, outside of her regular ones, i. c., those authorized by her parliaments, amounting to over 400,000,000 kronen, and not a penny of this is yet paid for. With that the finances of the dual monarchy are in precarious shape, as was evidenced. not long ago on the occasion of the



Rathaus in Vienna

small loan of \$25,000,000 granted it by American financiers practically on terms of their own. The enlargement of the German

standing army is a matter in which the allied power of Austria-Hungary feels the deepest interest. The Austrian press devotes as much space to its discussion as to its own national affairs. It is not true, as a French paper stated, that Germany's peace footing will soon show 865,000 men-770,000 is the figure.

measures lies in the fact that Emperor William and those near him believe the rise of the Balkan powers means a further strengthening of the Triple Entente, since Bulgaria, Servia and Greece gravitate toward Russia and her two allies, and that by the fact that the hitherto maintained European equilibrium is being seriously disturbed and that complications are bound to arise from this which may

threaten the world. Meanwhile the aged Emperor Francis Joseph, although on the verge of eighty-three, is keeping his health. But he has to be mighty careful, avoiding risks of every sort. He looks stronger than he is; with rosy cheeks and near-

ly straight back, Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, has been here at the chateau Belvedere for most of the winter. He is a man who loves the army and despises the navy, which he looks upon as "nonsense" from the Austrian point of view. He is very devoted to his "morganatic" wife, the duchess Sophie of Hohenberg, and to their

A saying of Francis Ferdinand's boy a youngster of twelve or so, is in the mouths of officialdom in Vienna just His father, sensibly enough, him to a public school in this city. His schoolmates were talking black velvet nat trimmed with more about the probability of the old embat trimming from the common further trimming from the commo peror's death in the near future, "No," said the boy; "my papa says the em-peror will never die."

Finds Bears' Den on Farm. Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Albert Rinkerach, who owns a farm near here, discovered a family of bears on his place He and several other men were mak-ing a survey and, while working around a large hole, saw a big black bear, which took refuge in the cave. Several cubs were found in the hole.

Kansan Died of Hiccoughs Dodge City, Kan .- Four days of contant biccoughs caused the death of William Burgess, sixty-one years old. The hiccoughs started after Burgess had eaten a hearty meal.

Does Backache Worry You?

Many who suffer with backache and weak kidneys are unnaturally irritable and fretful. Bad kidneys fail to eliminate all the uric acid from the sys-tem, keeping you "on edge" and caus-ing rheumatic, neuralgia pains.

When your back aches, and you notice signs of bladder irregularities, suspect your kidneys and begin using Doan's Kidney Pills, the best recommended special kidney remedy.



DOAN'S FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

DINNER GUESTS GO HUNGRY Aged Royal Host Slept and Etiquette

Would Not Permit That He Should Be Awakened.

Prince Leopold, the recently deceased regent of Bavaria, some weeks before his fatal illness fell asleep at a dinner party immediately after the first course. His guests were restrained by etiquette from waking him, but continued their conversation in a low tone. The servants did not dare to continue serving the dinner.

The prince soon commenced to snore, and slept on for two hours, during which time no one allowed himself to leave his place. The guests sat famished in the same room with a marvelously appointed dinner. Finally Prince Leopold awoke. He took a hurried glance round the table and saw only a number of perfectly correct faces successfully pretending to have noticed nothing. Persuaded that his slight lapse had passed completely unremarked, he said quietly, "Now let us go and take coffee." The guests rose accordingly and proceeded to the drawing-room. They were served with coffee, liqueurs, cigars. The prince, thoroughly refreshed by his sleep, indulged in a great deal of excellent conversation, which lasted till midnight. The party then broke up, and the guests departed, famished with hun-

HANDS ITCHED AND BURNED

Abbotsford, Wis .- "My son had eczema on his hands for about one year. The eczema started with a rash. His hands were sore so he could not close them, and when he wet his hands they hurt him so he could hardly wash. His hands itched and burned just terrible and if he would scratch them, they would break out into sores. He could not get any rest or sleep, and his hands looked quite bad.

"We had medicine and salve and it kept getting worse all the time. I got some Cuticura Sonp and Ointment, and after washing his hands with the Cuticura Soap and putting some of the Cuticura Ointment on two times a day and tying cloths on them for about six broken out since. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured him entirely." (Signed) Mrs. Lawrence Kiehl, Feb. 13,

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L. Boston."

Keeper of Secrets of Kings. Lord Knollys, who is retiring, after having been private secretary to King George and the late King Edward. has received many tempting offers to write his autobiography, but, needless to say, has steadfastly resisted them all. An enterprising publisher, from the United States, once ran him down during his vacation, and placed a blank check before him, inviting him to fill it in for any sum he liked to name in return for a book of no fewer than 50,000 words.

"My terms would be five million dollars," Lord Knollys remarked, quietly. The publisher gasped. "Good gra clous, sir, are you serious?" he asked. "Quite," Lord Knollys rejoined, and then, with one of his merry twinkles

of his eyes, he said: :

"Would it not be worth a good deal more to you if I had to say frankly all I know?" The publisher realized the force of

the argument, and was bound to admit that it would be a hopeless task to induce an indiscretion on the part of the veteran courtier. Odd Things Picked Up. Card in window near railroad sta-

tion: "Your Suit Pressed Between Trains." Not our suit, if we know it. From a newspaper report: "After the gambler was shot, two acres were found concealed in his sleeve." Some sleeve, that!

From the South Wales Echo: "Mrs. Polwarth celebrated her one hundreth birthday yesterday. She was visited strange cat around the kitchen an' by her twin sister, aged ninety-five."
Sign in Vancouver: "This restaulikely the poor bur'rd's afeared to come out.

rant will open soon with private rooms for ladies with marble fittings." Ladies with marble heart, take notice. From a woman's paper: "She wore a black velvet hat trimmed with mole hat trimmings from the common fur of the pheasant.

Card in English shop: "In order to have a good supply of fresh meat for the manufacture of our plea, we kill half a cow every week." Have they no S. P. C. A. over there?—Boston Transcript.

The old-fashioned mother and her dipper have qualified many a man for the presidential chair—even if he didn't land.

"THE CLIMATE OF WESTERN CANADA."

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN CAN-ADA'S IMMIGRATION.

A letter dated February 2, 1913, published in a "People's Voice" column in a Swedish paper, while dealing with other conditions in Canada, such as grain yield, social conditions, etc., says: "We have had fine weather until New Year's, when some snow fell and it was cold for a few days, but during the past few days we have lovely weather again." The writer, who lives near Davidson, Sask., says they got from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre, 60 bushels of oats and about 20 bushels of flax. Al! homesteads are taken in the vicinity, but wild land can be bought at reasonable figures. Word from Alberta gives the information that up to the 22nd of February there were eighty-four and a quarter hours of bright sunshine, but that did not come up to the corresponding month of 1912, when the meteorologfcal department registered 120 hours for the 29 days.

February was exceptionally fine all through, but 1912 wer one better, and was a glorious mont. However, taking the weather generally throughout the northern hemisphere, February hobeen marked by serious and severe disturbances resulting in heavy storms, bad weather and low temperatures in

many other parts. The coldest temperature this week occurred on Tuesday morning, when the thermometer registered 23.5 below and the coldest Wednesday was 11 below. During the last fortnight of February 9 and 8.7 hours of bright sunshine spread its glorious rays over Edmonton, and this out of a possible total of about ten hours is something to talk about.-Advertisement.

Get Paid for Bathing.

To promote health and comfort among their 700 employes, Harrison Bros. & Co., of this city, have offered to give every man employed at their plant 15 cents each time he takes a bath.

There are no strings to the offer. All that is necessary is that the bath be taken in the elaborately fitted bathrooms of the concern. As soon as a workman finishes bathing he will re ceive a check from an attendant, and on pay day he may have the checks cashed at the rate of 15 cents apiece.

The idea was suggested by Dr. Francis D. Patterson, former chief police surgeon of this city, whom the company has secured to look after the welfare of the men. Dr. Patterson is an old University of Pennsylvania football player and oarsman.-Philadelphia Dispatch to New York Tribune.

Who's Doing the Talking? "A business man should never take his stenographer out to lunch." "Why not?"

"Oh, it causes talk." "Of course it causes talk, but if the business man will abstain from cocktails, he won't talk to her half as

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Cook and the Cuckoo.

suckoo clock? I haven't heard it to-

Bridget-Well, mum, there do be a

Fitting Fate.

truding hatpin now."

who sits down

usually meets i

Anyway

"I'm glad It's stuck."

"They are going to muzzle the pro-

Temptation may some to the woman

NOT NARCOTIC

Pumphin Seed -Alk Senna -Rochelle Satts -Anies Seed -Papermin! -Bi Lurbonate Seda -Worm Seed -Clardied Sugar Windrywen Flaver

much as he might."

Women of Middle Age

From 40 to 50 Woman's Critical Period.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, severe headaches, melancholia, dread of impending evil, palpitation of the heart, irregularity, constipation and dizziness are promptly treated by intelligent women who are approaching the period of life.

This is the most critical period of woman's life and she who neglects the care of her health at this time invites incurable disease and pain. Why not be guided by the experience of others and take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? It is an indisputable fact that this grand old remedy has helped thousands of women to pass through this trying period with comfort and safety. Thousands of genuine and honest testimonials support this fact.

From Mrs. HENRY HEAVILIN, Cadiz, Ohio.

Fort Worth, Texas.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and derived great benefit from its use. It carried mesafely through the Change of Life when I was in bad health. I had that all gone feeling most of the time, and headache constantly, I was very nervous and the hot flashes were very bad. I had tried other remedies and doctors, but did not improve until I began taking Lydia. E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has now been sometime since took the Compound and I have had no return of my old complaints. I always praise your remedles to weak women."—Mrs. HENEY HEAVILIN, R. F. D. No. 5, Cadiz, Ohio.

From Mrs. EDWARD B. HILBERT, Fleetwood, Pa. Fleetwood, Pa.—"During the Change of Life I was hardly able to be around at all. I always had a headache and I was so dizzy and nervous that I had no rest at night. The flashes of heat were so bad sometimes that I did not know what to do.

"One day a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me a strong, well woman. I am very thankful that I followed my friend's advice, and I shall recommend it as long as I live. Before I took the Compound I was always sickly and now I have not had medicine from a doctor for years. You may publish my letter."—Mrs. Edward B. Hilbert, Fleetwood, Pa.

From Mrs. F. P. MULLENDORE, Munford, Ala. Munford, Ala.—"I was so weak and nervous while passing through the Change of Life that I could hardly live. My husband had to nail rubber on all the gates for I could not stand to have a gate slam.

"I also had backache and a fullness in my stomach. I noticed that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was advertised for such cases and I sent and got a bottle. It did me so much good that I kept on taking it andfound it to be all you claim. I recommend it to all women afflicted as I was."—Mrs. F. P. MULLEN-DORE, Munford, Ala.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.





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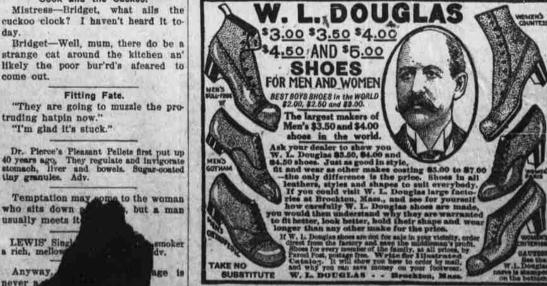
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